

fertim et oblique rugoso-plicata, rugis infra magis lævibus. Spira elongata, conoideo-attenuata, producta, apice obtuso, sat parvo, quasi subtruncato, sub lente microscopice costulato. Anfractus 9, convexiusculi, sutura impressa, ultimus oblongus. Apertura irregulariter ovalis, supra angulata, basi ad columellam leviter angulata, parum obliqua, ringens, scilicet: dente lamelliformi magno, compresso in pariete, plica columellari supera oblique intrante, subquadrata et mediocri; dente basali acuto, serobiculo extero profundo correspondente; et dentibus 2 in margine dextro, primo minutissimo, secundo majore plicæ columellari opposito. Peristoma initio strictum, tum undique expansiusculum, subincrassatum, album, marginibus callo nitido junctis.

Long. 22, diam. $6\frac{3}{4}$, alt. apert. 7 mill.

Hab. Sierra de Cosquina, Argentina.

Allied to *O. Riojanus* Doering, but larger and with different aperture.

Odontostomus gemellatus Anc.

The ground color is brownish in fresh specimens, not white as in the type (a bleached example). A small tooth is sometimes present just above the large columellar plate. The apex is like in *O. punctatissimus* Lea.

Porphyrobaphe sarcostoma Anc.

Since I sent the diagnosis of *Porphyrobaphe sarcostoma*, I have seen the figures given in the *Manual of Conchology* of some varieties of *P. Yatesi*, and acknowledge that my specimen was an extreme form of Pfeiffer's species.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW JAPANESE LAND SHELLS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND Y. HIRASE.

Japonia toshimana n. sp.

Shell narrowly umbilicate, turbinate, covered with a dark brown cuticle, roughened by delicate wide-spaced thread-like or lamellar striæ and two series of long curved bristles near the periphery. Spire conic. Whorls nearly 5, the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ rounded, the next subangular in the middle, the last obsoletely biangular, fringed at the angles. Aperture slightly oblique, circular, the peristome simple

and thin, in contact with the preceding whorl for a short distance above. Alt. 5, diam. 5 mm.

Toshima, Izu. Types no. 85755 A. N. S. P., from no. 1133 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This species is larger and more conspicuously fringed than *J. sadoensis*, and darker colored. It does not correspond to any of the species described by Gould.

Eulota (Aegista) kobensis var. *discus* n. var.

This form is *almost flat above*, though the individual whorls are convex. The last whorl is *angular at the shoulder*, and very convex beneath. The *umbilicus is extremely wide* and shallow, its width contained $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in that of the shell.

Alt. 5.5, diam. 17, width of umbilicus 7 mm.; whorls $5\frac{3}{4}$.

Alt. 6, diam. 16, width of umbilicus 6 mm.; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Amasaki, prov. Tosa. Types no. 85770 A. N. S. P., from no. 1108 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

Eulota (Eulotella) commoda var. *izuensis* n. var.

The shells of this race are similar to *E. commoda* from Kayabe, Ojima except in having a much narrower umbilicus. Alt. 5.5, diam. 7, umbilicus 1 mm. wide.

Oshima, Izu. Types no. 85790 A. N. S. P., from no. 1138 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

Eulota (Plectotropis) shikokuensis var. *hadaka* n. var.

Differs from *Plectotropis shikokuensis* by having comparatively few long low tubercles in place of the dense clothing of scales of *shikokuensis*, and there is no peripheral fringe.

Irazuyama, Tosa. Types no. 85802 A. N. S. P. from no. 1099 of Mr. Hirase's collection. (*Hadaka*, naked.)

Eulota endo n. sp.

Shell narrowly umbilicate, depressed-globose with low conic spire; chestnut brown, glossy, smooth except for slight growth-lines. Spire conoidal, the apex obtuse. Whorls 5, slowly and gradually increasing, a little convex, the last convex peripherally, very slightly descending in front. Aperture oblique, rounded-lunate, the peristome thin, narrowly expanded, the columellar margin dilated and white. Alt. 5.7, diam. 7 mm.

Seta, Omi. Types no. 85784 A. N. S. P., from no. 1113 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This small, pea-like species differ from *E. commoda* (A. Ad.) by its much less convex whorls (*Endo* a pea).

Trishoplita mesogonia var. *minima* n. var.

This race differs from *T. mesogonia* in being much smaller, with the peripheral angle decidedly weaker. It is thin, pale brown or brownish corneous, with a tendency to be paler below the suture, and frequently with some whitish spots there; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Alt. 6.5, diam. 8.5 mm.

Alt. 6, diam. 8 mm.

Tokushima, Awa (Shikoku). Types no. 84713 A. N. S. P., from no. 832 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

Macrochlamys izushichitōjimana n. sp.

Shell minutely perforate, depressed, with low conoid spire and a distinct peripheral angle in front, the last whorl becoming rounded on the latter part; very thin, brown, somewhat translucent. Surface somewhat glossy, sculptured with irregular, low, coarse wrinkles along the growth-lines above, smoother and more glossy beneath. Whorls $4\frac{3}{4}$, slowly and regularly increasing. Aperture lunate, the lip simple and acute, with a small triangular dilation at the axial insertion.

Alt. 3.8, diam. 6 mm.

Miyakejima, Izu. Types no. 85944 A. N. S. P., from no. 1058a of Mr. Hirase's collection. Also occurs on Nijijima, Hirase's no. 1058, the specimens being slightly smaller with $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, and a little paler.

This species is related to *M. semisericata*, but it is larger with more elevated spire, rougher surface and a distinct peripheral angle.

Macrochlamys decens n. sp.

Shell minutely perforate, depressed, biconvex, the spire low conoidal, the periphery obtusely angular, and the base convex; thin, amber-brown, somewhat translucent. Surface somewhat glossy, with slight, irregular sculpture of fine growth-wrinkles. Whorls fully 6, convex, very slowly and regularly increasing. Aperture lunate, the peristome simple and acute, with a small triangular dilation at the axial insertion, the columella noticeably thickened within. Alt. 3.3, diam. 5.3 mm.

Omi-mura, Echigo. Types no. 85782 A. N. S. P., from no. 1119 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This species of the *Discoconulus* group is larger than most other Japanese forms of that type, and has more numerous closely-coiled whorls than the related species.

Punctum infans n. sp.

Shell depressed, openly umbilicate, chestnut brown, the inner whorls corneous; sculptured with irregular, low and curved, rather widely spaced, obliquely radial wrinkles, which are nearly obsolete beneath, where a faint, close and fine spiral striation may be seen. Spire flattened, the inner whorls projecting slightly. Whorls 3, the last wide, obtusely angular at the periphery, much more convex beneath. Peristome thin and acute. Alt. 1, diam. 1.9 mm.

Hachijo, Izu. Types no. 85781 A. N. S. P., from no. 1067a of Mr. Hirase's collection.

This shell is more angular than the allied *P. amblygonum*. The generic reference is uncertain.

Kaliella sororcula n. sp.

Shell minutely perforate, trochiform, the spire conic with very slightly convex lateral outlines and obtuse apex, base convex; thin, brown, nearly lusterless above, the base somewhat glossy. Whorls nearly 6, convex, the last with an acute, thread-like peripheral keel, which may usually be seen in the suture of the preceding whorls. Aperture oblique, rather narrow. Peristome thin and acute, the columellar margin arcuate, narrowly reflexed and thickened. Alt. 3, diam. 4.8 mm.

Amasaki, Tosa. Types no. 85771 A. N. S. P., from no. 1109 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

With the shape of *K. (?) ceratodes* Gude, this species lacks the brilliant gloss of that, the surface being dull, like the much larger *K. gudei* Pils. and Hir., and it is seen to be faintly striatulate under a strong lens.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE PALEONTOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY OF THE MARINE PLIOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE OF SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA.—By Ralph Arnold (Mem. Cal. Acad. Sciences III, 1903). 4to, 420 pp., 37 plates. This important work, which has engaged Mr. Arnold's attention for some years, consists of three parts, of which Part I is devoted to general descriptions of the Pliocene and Pleistocene beds, their stratigraphy and faunal relations. Mr. Arnold concludes that during the latter part of the Pliocene the climate was much colder than at present, 18.5 per cent. of the species of the